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for one month.
The SKMI-WREKLY DISPATCH at \$2 pe

nnum, or \$1 for six months.
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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 23, 1887.

West Virginia's Senator.

A Washington letter states that Col onel Bushrop Price, of Marshall county, West Virginia, a member of the Senate of his State, and one of the Democratic kickers who defeated the reflection of United States Senator CAMPEN at the recent session of the Legislature, says the extra session that has been called will certainly elect a senator, and that its choice will not be Mr. Lucas, who has been appointed senator by Governor Wilson.

Colonel PRICE, who, by the way, must be a very old man, no doubt speaks for a majority of the members of the West Virginia Legislature. It is not reasonable to suppose that they will be willing to refuse to conform to the requirements of the Federal Constitution which provides as to United States senators that "if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.'

It is clearly the duty of the Legislature to elect at its "next meeting"not at the next regular session. The section of the State Constitution which provides that at an extra session the Legislature shall consider only such subjects as the Governor calls its attention to is absolutely worthless in the presence of the provision quoted above from the Federal Constitution.

It is also contended by some that as no United States senator has ever been elected to succeed CAMDEN, there is no "vacancy" that the Governor has a right to fill. But this contention was, in 1879, in the case of Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, decided by the United States Senate itself to be wrong. Chief-Justice Taner was quoted in the minority report in Mr. BELL's case, which report was adopted by the United States Senate, as saying that the word "happen "meant "happen to exist." So the pen "meant "happen to exist." So the Governor can fill a vacancy of that kind in some other State is injurious to the that "happens to exist" during a recess of the Legislature. But the Governor of West Virginia has already appointed a senator. And a new question will arise in case the Legislature refuses or fails to elect at its extra session-namely, whether the term of Mr. Lucas expired with the adjournment of the Legislature, and if so whether the Gov-a person (in some other State) might have a legal right to follow "under the ernor can again appoint; that is, whether he can appoint a new senator after the Legislature has had a second chance to elect and failed to do so, or whether his first appointment will hold

crats in the Legislature do not number a dozen, we suppose. The Republicans will not support him. The CAM DEN men as well as the Republicans will vote in favor of electing a United States senator. The Constitution of the United States and a law of Congress require a senator to be elected. We take it for granted, therefore, that the General Assembly will refuse to adjourn before the second Tuesday after its meeting, and will at least try to elect a senator. If the task shall appear to be hopeless, the members will then be justified in adjourning without having chosen a United States

The Lucas men among the Demo-

According to the Rickmond Dispatch, Virginia could afford to pay the interest on her debt if all her creditors lived within her borders; but cannot afford to pay it as a large portion of them live in England. Virginia can better afford anything than dishonor .--Alexandria Gazette.

But is there any "dishonor" involved in a settlement of the State debt? The bondholders know our circumstances, or will be made to know them by the State's commission. If Virginia could take the benefit of the bankrupt law, nobody would pronounce it dishonorable for her to do so, provided her circumstances were such as to require her to do it. The United States Government repudiated all the continental currency issued in aid of the "rebellion" of 1776. Virginia lost her assets in the "rebellion" of 1861. Where's the "dishonor" in either case?

Gentlemen here to-day who see General Mahone frequently say he seems to be perfectly confident of securing a majority in the Virginia Legislature at next fall's election, and of returning to the United States Senate as Mr. Riddleberger's successor. - Washington Mer Alexandria Gazette.

And he is the same General MAHONE who a few days before the presidential election of 1880 assured his friends in | mentioned in connection with the senswriting that he was confident of the torship. These two are all-sufficient success of his electoral ticket, and found after the votes had been counted that that ticket had received but 31,527 out of 211,615. Whatever else he may be, General Manone is certainly not a prophet.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has come to the conclusion that-

"The new South is evidently as much ahead of the old South in an intelligent knowledge of the first principles of po-litical and domestic economy as in busi-ness enterprise and pluck."

And the Globe-Democrat has eviently gotten in a crop of new ideas. he admission from such a source that the solid South has any knowledge at all of the principles of political and do-mestic economy is most surprising. It would seem that the outrage-editor of can Art Magazine Company of Boston.

the Globe-Democrat had at last deigned o read the letters of the special correspondents of that paper who have been

doing " the South.

The Drummers' Decision-Again.

(meaning, I suppose, the Supreme Court of the United States) decided years ago that a United States license

inder the internal-revenue laws did no

under the internal-revenue laws did not authorize a person (the latter italics my own) to sell such liquors in a State whose laws prohibited their sale." If you had used the word "drummer" I would have understood what you wrote. The "person" may have been a resident of Massachusetts, and the case brought before the Supreme Court of the United States to test the question whether the State of Massachusetts had a right to prevent its own citizens (resi-

a right to prevent its own citizens (residents of the State) from engaging in

the sale of liquors—that is, keeping drinking-saloons and stores for the sale

of liquor. I do not deny the right of the

United States to legislate con-cerning the traffic of railroads

running through two or more States, but I do deny the right of the United

States to interfere with a railroad en-tirely in Virginia and which has no con-

stitution of the United States and un-

der the late decision of the Supreme

Court to prevent drummers from other

States coming to Virginia and selling

without any tax "goods" of other States, even if such "goods" are

liquors. The latter is recognized by

the laws of most of the States as pro-

perty which a man can legally hold. Certainly the laws of the United States

recognize liquors as property. It does this in a double sense, as the Government absolutely gives its

is more than can be said about any

other product that is manufactured in the United States save tobacco and

oleomargarine. That part of the de-cision of the Court of the United

States quoted by you expressly states that "no discrimination can be made by any such regulations adversely to

"unconstitutional" and an infringe-ment on the right of Congress to regu-

late commerce between the States, how

a State could undertake to forbid the

rectly connected with foreign or inter-

employment or business exercised un-

constitutionally hold that an article

health or morals of its people to such an extent as would justify the passage

Virginia is to regard whiskey as injurious to the health and morals of its

people, then of course any of the other

States (or all of them) might declare

tobacco was so. It would never do for the States to undertake to crip-

ple or destroy any business which a

laws of the United States." A State

can legislate concerning the privileges of its own resident citizens, but it can-

not take away the rights of citizens of

and laws of the United States. To

is now the supreme law of the land, re-

gardless of any previous decision it

may have ever made (bearing even di-

I desired those facts to be. C. M. A.

The New South.

We have received from the Manufac-

turersi Record Company, Baltimore,

Md., The New South, by M. B. HILL-

YARD, being "a description of the

southern States, noting each separately

and giving their distinctive features

and most salient characteristics." The

volume comprises some 500 pages, is

printed on fine paper, and is elegantly

bound. Its contents in every respect

fulfil the promises of its title-page. The

New South is a most valuable book.

The author has done his work tho-

roughly, and presents to the public a

mine of information bearing upon the

agricultural, mineral, and industrial

wealth and development of this section.

Nothing, it appears, which would seem

to come properly within the scope of

Judge Goolnick's suggestion that

the Democrats ought to make the elec-

tion of next fall a contest between Ma-

HONE and BARBOUR for the United

States Senate would, if adopted, render

it impossible for Mr. BARBOUR to con-

tinue at the head of the Democratic

State Executive Committee. Besides,

it might cool the ardor of some of the

gentlemen whose names have been

reasons for not adopting Judge Goot-

RICK's "plan of battle," which, prima

facie, is one well calculated to secure

The same section of the Federal

Constitution which gives to Congress

the rower to regulate commerce among

the States gives it power to regulate

commerce with foreign nations. It is

clear, therefore, that if Virginia cannot

tax a New Yorker who sells whiskey in

this State by sample she cannot tax a Frenchman who sells champagne in

received. It is a valuable and enter-taining No. Published by the Ameri-

approval.

such a book has been neglected.

which he writes.

of a bill "to prevent its sale."

commerce, or with some other

permit that a "person" ma

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

we do not wish to set all the chestnat In your leader of yesterday, headed "The Drummers' Decision," the language used by you in the second sentence of the article is not as clear in bells in town to ringing. Wouldn't it be a good idea to lock up the big bugs that are in Berlin until its meaning as you generally write. You wrote: "We have to say that in a case from Massachusetts that court

see their bodies drop.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The spirits of the Chicago Anarchists

The Baltimore and Ohio deal-but

are rising. The public would rather

they promise a long season of peace? New York is moving to erect a mor ment to BEECHER. We suppose it will be paid for out of the GRANT monument fund surplus.

"BILL NYE has accepted an offer made him by the New York World and will soon leave for his appoint ment." Does the World contemplate starting a fairy-story column?

A Word of Advice.

MARCH 21, 1887. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I am sure that the supporters in ou Legislature of the constitutional amendment which has been introduced on the debt question simply desire to bring about a settlement on the part of the bondholders upon the basis of the Riddleherger bill dleberger bill.

I am sure that they do not support this measure as purely a repudiation scheme, and I am satisfied that there are not many Democrats in the State who would not hail with delight such an amendment to our Constitution if it would result in accomplishing a settle-ment which we have been all striving

nection with a railroad running to the State from some other State. This being so, I do not deny that the State of Virginia can pass a law prohibiting her own citizens from running saloons and keeping stores for the sale of liquor, but I do deny her right under the Constitution of the United States and no for since 1883.

I am frank to say that I think our people would be justified in adopting almost any scheme which would force the funding of the debt in Riddleberger

> The question which we all should as ourselves in considering the proposed amendment is, whether it will accomplish the object aimed at, let it b ither the means of forcing a settle ment of the debt or a repudiation of the same.
>
> The whole difficulty in our way has

> been the tax-receivable feature of the coupons. If the bonds had been issued in 1871 without these coupons attached to them there would have been no difficulty whatever in settling with the reditors upon any terms the State might have proposed.
> So we must never forget, in con

sidering this question, that it is not the debt represented by the bonds, but the interest represented by the peculiar coupons, which has given us all the rouble we have had.

by any such regulations adversely to the persons or property of other States." Now, not only is whiskey recognized in most of the States as (legal) property, but it is positively and unequivocally recognized as such by the laws of the United States. Such being the fact, and as the Court decided that the drummers tax was "unconstitutional" and an infrince-And until either by the united action of the people in refusing to use these coupons in the payment of their taxes, or by some legal method which will prevent their being so used, can we hope to force the creditors to a settlement upon the basis of the Riddleberger bill, or any other bill which happens not to suit them.

This amendment, as I understand it, sale of whiskey by drummers from other States is beyond my comprehen-

simply aims to prohibit after a certain sion. Mark further, if you please, that the Court repeated it—that the States could not legislate on matters "dispecified date any officer of the State or any 'uture Legislature from issuing Riddleberger bonds or any other bonds in lieu of those now held by the credi-tors outside of the bonds issued under the Riddleberger settlement before the

der authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States." This last extract satisfies me that no State could amendment takes effect.

Now how will this advantage us in our present difficulties? It isn't what we are to pay when the tax-receivable manufactured in some other State by permission of the laws of the United States could be held as injurious to the coupon bonds fall due, but how we can keep at the present time the reve-nues of our State from being consumed by these self-executing coupons, which give us so much trouble, and should exercise the talent of our best men.

States have the power to declare that I would most seriously ask the movers of this amendment proposed to consider most carefully the effect it is clear that they would have the right to declare many other things so. If before they urge its adoption.

It will be claimed by its enemies as

purely a repudiation scheme. Thousands of Democrats who are now standing and have stood since 1883 by the Riddleberger settlement would oppose it most bitterly, and its ultimate adoption is very questionable, at the same time giving no remedy whatever against the coupons. Large classes of our people would be drawn away from their present antagonism to the creditor, become his friends, and use the conpons as a means of strengthening their

fight in his behalf.

It is hardly possible that if the amendment be adopted the creditor some other State when such rights are guaranteed to them by the Constitution would be in the least way affected by it. my mind the latter was the whole gist I have had considerable opportunity and substance of the late decision of to learn that upon the markets of our the Supreme Court, and which decision country (I mean stock- and money markets) the value of negotiable bond is more enhanced by the regular pay-ment of the coupons than by the securectly on the question), if any.

I have lived long enough to have rity which may exist for the payment

of the bond itself.

The bonds of the creditors, with their coupons being readily sold in all sections of our State, would enhance in found out that things often are different from what I would like for them to have been, and to have learned that my wishes could in no sort of way value very greatly, and the creditors, change existing facts; consequently, in being injured, would find reading any high decision my purpose is to get at the facts, regardless of what themselves able to dispose of their bonds at a very handsome profit, and thus the holders of our debt would be "C. M. A." will be convinced in due time that he mistakes the decision of

constantly changing.
On the other hand, if some measure can be devised by which these "cutworms of the treasury" can be killed the bonds will greatly depreciate, and the creditor will be at the mercy of our Legislature and will willingly and gladly accept the Riddleberger settlement or even one of less advantage to

I have read carefully the till recommended by the Governor and intro-duced by Mr. Pollard, and I believe it holds out to us a very good prospect of accomplishing the end we all have in

At any rate whether the amendment is to be adopted or not I am at a loss to see why its friends should not be most anxious to adopt some measure having for its object the Pollard bill, as a necessary means of strengthening their position in this debt fight. The coupon out of the way, the adoption of the amend-ment would be the last straw on the bondholder's back. With the coupons in general use by our people these speculating holders of our bonds would turn up their noses with perfect indifference to the threat made in the pro posed amendment.

Paying by Fees.

HANOVER COUNTY, March 22, 1887. To the Editor of the Dispatch: Through your widely-circulating and influential columns I wish to call the attention of our lawmakers and lawrevisers to the great evil of paying our magistrates by fees, as it were, giving a bounty for stirring up strife and discord in the community. Instead of our justices being justices of the peace they are very often stirrers-up of contention, and the amount of misery they produce-for the most part among the poorer class of whites and negroes-is

really distressing.

I know of some of the "justices" who support themselves by the fees of their office (baving trials every day), which of course are dependent upon the case s brought before them, and generally brought before them, and generally decide against the party able to pay the costs. When at college in one of the neighboring States I remember a certain Justice Bradley—a Jack Falstaff in appearance—whose office was full every day with litigants cursing and abusing day with litigants cursing and abusing each other, and often the justice himself—the result of paying the judge by foes. And for the past fifty years I have never lost the remembrance of that disgusting scene, which now is often unpleasantly renewed in every community of our own State. Why not pay our circuit judges by the number of suits brought or of cases they try?

The evil would not be near as great, bacause, being further removed from the people, they could not promote litigation, which is the thing complained of. Better would it be to pay them out of the county levy a fixed salary, say \$25 a year, or not pay them at all, as under the old system, when we had better men, who were paid by the patriotic sense of doing good and by the honor of the position. Now, when the Cods is to be revised and the magistrates to be elected, would be a good time to remove this evil and make the magistrates not only in name but in deed and in truth justices of the peace. It would be well to require them to give bond and security in the penalty of \$1,000, so that persons aggrieved by their action might have some prospect of relief from their ignorance or corruption.

J. P.

The Democrats and the Debt.

The ethics of the Virginia State-debt question has passed beyond the horizon of political debate. From the year 1871 to the year 1882 the Democratic party of Virginia, under the alias of the Conservative party, championed the moralities and staked upon its cham-pionship—its effective political exist-ence—all its hopes for power in the

State.
On the 25th day of July, 1883, at a convention in Lynchburg, the Democratic party surrendered to superior numbers and resources, and paroled itself from further political warfare on the debt question by solemnly promising to go home and obey and fulfil the laws of the State respecting the debt embodied in the Riddleberger act and the coupon-killers then in force. The Republican party, scorning and scoffing at the promise, recognized scoffing at the promise, recognized and ridiculed the surrender, but a majority of the voters of Virginia at the general election in November, 1883, accepted the parole and restored the Democratic party to political power. As soon as possible the Legislature as-sembled, and on the 21st day of Decem-ber, 1883, both houses, after an apologetic preamble, solemnly resolved

"1. That the people of Virginia have accepted the act of February 14, 1882, known as the Riddleberger bill, as the ultimate settlement of the debt of this State; that it is their unaiterable purpose that that settlement shall be final; and that any expectation that any settlement of the debt of this State upon any other hashs will ever be made or tolerated by the people of Virginia is absolutely illusory and hopeless."

Thus the Deprecents of the General Thus the Democrats of the General

Assembly gracefully returned thanks to for recognition and acceptance of their parole.

Therefore, I say again, that the ethics

of the Virginia State-debt question is outside the horizon of political debate. Let Her Rip!-That Ordinance Abost

To the Editor of the Dispatch: That is an important matter to which

our City Engineer called attention in his annual report, recently publishedviz., the supervision of trees and tree-planting on the streets. Permit two cases in point: There is a fine young tree in front of my residence, which I set out and boxed at a cost of \$3. It has become diseased, and unless it receives proper attention soon it will perish. But I am forbidden to touch it, and from Colonel Cutshaw's report infer that he has no special authority for doctoring it or fund out of which to provide relief. My neighbor has a vigorous sappling at his gate, but, like other young things, it is trying to have its own way and is getting out of shape. Proposing recently to saw off an ugly limb, he was warned that unless he had a "city permit" he would be reported and possibly fined. "Well, then," said he, "Let her rip!"

These are not exceptional cases. They occur all over town. Our benign government reminds one of the dog in the manger, who would not eat the straw himself, neither would be allow the ox

to render our homes comfortable and to adorn our surroundings, but when that is done we are not allowed to put forth an effort to protect what we have planted or to save the money we have invested. "Get a permit." Few will take that trouble or possibly risk a hu-miliating refusal. Fewer still will continue to spend their money on city pro-

perty.

I do not know who had the existing law enacted. We know that it gives much cause of complaint and is condemned by the City Engineer. not Captain Guy let up on the Coroner, and come to the relief of the trees and the citizens to whom they rightfully belong? Away with the law, and do what Colonel Cutshaw asks.

WEST GRACE.

A Word of Warning.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : It might be well for the Legislature,

recently called together to provide or suggest some means to protect the State Treasury from depletion, and possibly bankruptcy, by the unpatriotic use of coupons, to pause before they shall lay burdens upon those expecting relief by increasing the salaries of our judges and doubling the mileage. However much all intelligent citizens may desire to see an independent and well-paid judiciary, it appears to me that now is not the time nor the occasion for any unusual appropriations. To-day was court-day, and more than a few severely condemned this proposed expenditure at present—just on the eve of the spring elections, which must very materially forecast those which are to be held in the fall. The Democratic party has now just a little more failings to answer for than the average country politician can explain away. The failure of the Blair bill and the failure to repeal the tobacco tax will give us all the trouble we require. Hence I would respect-fully suggest to these gentlemen at the Capitol, Go slow. Democrat Prince Edward, March 21, 1887. DEMOCRAT.

Bitter Bread. Complaint is frequently made by these who use baking powders that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure laking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article), by the impure and adulterated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently, tastable in the food, and by all physicians classed as injurious to health. The Royal Paking Powder is free from this serious In its use no residuum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light, and wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is because it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper pro-portions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other, while pro-ducing the largest amount of rising power. We are justified in this assertion from the unqualified statements made by the Government chemists, who, after thorough and exhaustive tests, recommended the "Royal" for governmental use because of its su-periority over all others in purity, strength, and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

Sir Charles Dilke retains much of his popularity in Chelsea. He has adopted extreme Radical views and fraternizes with the humblest people, being ever ready to aid them with his plethoric purse. It is expected that he will be returned to Parliament at the first opnorthmits.

FOREST FIRES.

TIMBER AND HOUSES BURNED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ecame Suddenly Insans-The Fruit Crop Injured-General Wotes of Interest-Personal Matters.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., March 22.-For fires are reported as raging near New-berne, and have destroyed considerable timber. The house of William Rich-ardson was surrounded by the flames

ardson was surrounded by the flames and burned, with all its contents.

Charles Goodwin, a young businessman of this city, and one of the contractors for the construction of the mazonry at the city water-works here, became insane last night. He lives in the country, and was found this morning at a bar-room belonging to his boother. His mind was entirely gone. prother. His mind was entirely gone, and he cried out continually that partner was trying to kill him. Goodwin was taken to an insane asylum. He is a brother of Professor Ed. Goodwin, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, the man whom Walter Bingham threatened to kill last December.

FRUIT CROP.

The results of the examinations made in this vicinity show that while the fruit has not been killed by the cold weather, much of it has been so damged that it will doubtless drop off be-

fore maturing.

To-night the weather is cold, and there are fears of another heavy frost. H. O. Williams. State secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Virginia, lectures here to-morrow evening at the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian church.

GAVE BAIL C. F. King, editor of the Charlotte Las bor Journal, arrested for criminal libel has given bail, and at his request the trial of his case at Durham has been postponed until the next term of the Superior Court of that county. The Knights of Labor are strong at Durham, and say that this fight will be to the bitter end. A NOTABLE ENTERPRISE.

A casual paragraph in a paper caught your correspondent's eye to-day. It stated that the Carolina Oil and Creosote Company, of Wilmington, this State, had declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. That is a great enterprise. Its importance is only beginning to be realized. But the ever-sharp Yankee has caught on to it. In this very scheme Senators John Sher-man and Hawley are large stockholders. This leads one to think of the great number of prominent politicians and business-men who are interested in enterprises in this State. People here would be astonished if they knew the names and the number of those so interested. RASPING THE ATTORNEYS.

This is a rather chilly year for North

Carolina lawyers. They have now to pay \$10 a year license, thanks to the late Legislature. And the judges are after them with gloves off. The bully-ragging of witnesses—that pet sport and chief delight of lawyers the world over-is about to be denied them, it appears. Judge Shepherd has led in movement to remedy what is certainly an evil-the discourteous treatment of witnesses.

BAILWAY NEWS.

It has been mentioned as one of the certainties that the Georgia, Carolina and Northwestern railway would be built. Monroe township, in Union county, has just voted a \$20,000 subscription to this road. Others will rapidly follow.

There is quite a lively time in Wilkes

county over the proposed road to Wilkesboro', the problem being who shall build it. Three companies express shall build it. a desire to build it. The Cape-Fear and alley ( in the greatest favor. The Richmond and Danville Company threaten to build a line from Winston to Elkin and stop at the latter point. The Cape-Fear and Yadkin-Valley railroad says that it will, if Wilkes county subscribes \$100,-000, build to Wilkesboro' and thence to Patterson, in Caldwell county. third proposition is by the South Atlan-tic and Northwestern road, but that company does not appear to be popuhave lost faith in that company.

Colonel A. B. Andrews says that the

It is stated that the Wilkespeople Richmond and Danville intends to build the road from Statesville to Tayorsville, Alexander county, this spring and summer.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON AND THE LAST BATTLE.

The battle of Pentonville, in Johnston county, was the closing one of the war. The combatants were the the war. armics of Sherman and Johnston, and the time was but a few days before the surrender near Durham. Quite a number of men on both sides were killed. You were advised of the fact that the people of Johnston county had concluded to erect a monument at Smithfield in memory of the Confederates who fell at Bentonville. General Johnston will be invited to deliver the address when this monument to the mem-ory of the men killed in his last battle is unveiled. It is very probable that he will accept the invitation.

NEWS NOTES. Next week Cat. Brewer and two other negroes will be tried at Hillsboro', at Orange Superior Court, for the murder of young Freeze, the Chapel-Hill student, last summer. Brewer was cap tured at Faye teville two months ago, and has been in jail there, but is now in jail at Hillsboro'.

Andrew King (colored), sixty years old, has been on trial at Goldsboro' for striking his eleven-year-old son on the head with an iron rake, and thereby causing death. The jury could not agree, and by consent a verdict for assault was taken. King gets off with a year in jail.

SOUTHERN PINES,

Your correspondent visited this new winter resort yesterday with Mr. Frank W. Clark, of the Seaboard road, a gentleman who certainly merits mention for his work for the development of North Carolina ever since the days of the Poston Exposition. The town of Southern Fines has ended its days as a chrysalis and is becoming quite a but-terfly. All the people who can well be accommodated are either there or en route, and the place gets generous praise for its beneficial qualities. The discovery of such a resort will be appre ciated by Virginians as well as northern people. There are three hotels, one ust completed, and one with 150 or 200 rooms will be begun in a very little while. The site for this was chosen yesterday. Bishop Lyman goes to "The Fines" quite soon to establish an Episcopal church. People are there from all the northern States. Some pretty cottages, all in the north-crn style, adorn the place. Every-thing that public and private enterprise and the railways can do for the place will be done, and all the world knows the results of such works these days. The claim is made fairly and squarely that the locality is the most absolutely healthful in these United States. It is really quite a part of the latter-day development of North Carolatter-day development of North Caro-lina, which is now shown in every direction. The place is sixty-seven miles from this city, in Moore county. There are all around it long-leaf pines for miles upon miles. The soil is snowwhite sand. NEWS FROM THE CAPITOL.

It is understood that Governor Scales will spend some days at Washington at the national drill.

Treasurer Bain has returned from Washington, where he arranged matters in regard to the taking up of the

\$185,000 of 6 per cent. North Carolina railroad construction bonds held by the United States for the Indian fund.

The Supreme Court is this week engaged upon the call of cases from the Seventh district.

WELDON, N. C., March 22, 1887. The large general merchandise store of Froelich Brothers, at Halifax, N. C. was burned to the ground last night, with entire stock of goods. The firm did a large business and carried a heavy stock. They had insurance for only about 25 per cent. of their loss, which is not less than \$10,000.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
In replying to the criticisms of J. L.
C., in the Dispatch of March 13th on an article I had previously published on "What Constitutes Perfect Health," I shall not be tempted into following the strain of language he uses when he asserts that my article was "freighted with folly which ought to be brought

to the carth at once. I may display some ignorance on the important subject of hygiene, which I have endeavored to bring before the public, but I trust that I am not indifferent to courtesy in discussion, and shall use respectful language in referring to my opponent's views.

"Pray advise," says J. L. C., "M. D. to distinguish between physical and intellectual culture, and to learn that they are not dependent upon each other." Pray advise J. L. C. to look a little

more closely into the subject, when he will find the brain and muscular systems most intimately connected, and that the culture and development of each—physical and intellectual—reacts upon the other, making the truth exactly the reverse of what he has so confidently asserted.

Pray advise him that if the brain is only one point in the "tripod of life"— to which the heart and lungs are also essential-it is by far the most important point; that its culture and exer-cise contribute greatly to health and longevity, and that numerous examples may be given of persons with "dis-eased hearts and lungs"—particularly the latter-who have been kept alive for years by the force of their intellect and will.

If "great size and strength," mere brute qualities, are so essential to long-evity as J. L. C. asserts, why is it that the horse, and ox, and hundreds of other animals far superior to man in both size and strength should be so far inferior to him in longevity? Ask him to extend the list of his comparisons be-yond the whale and elephant (he did not tell us how many hundreds or years they live), and to give us one other in-J. L. C. very kindly suggests certain

books for my guidance? In like man-ner I beg of him to go to first principles, to get a work on Anatomy and Physiology, and learn the functions and uses of the brain as the controlling and directing, and hence the most important, organ of the human system His error, like that of his teachers, and most works on physical culture, consists in regarding man as an animal only instead of a rational, intellectual being

Perish the Anticipators.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Attempts to specify modern sources Attempts to specify modern sources for such pithy sayings as "I have gained a loss"; Shakspeare's "plentiful lack of wit"; Lamb's "brilliant flashes of silence," &c., &c., are mostly, I apprehend, quite useless, if the idea is entertained of coming upon the original utterance. Already Terence had said, before the modern revivals of the expression, ergo erus damno au "My master, then, has gained a

The same comedian also said: Nutlum'st iam dictum quod non sit dictum prins-"Tis no longer nossible to say a thing that has not been said before"—a remark responded to by Donatus with a sentiment of delightful humor. The story is told by St. Jerome. "Percant," said the Doctor, "percant qui ante nos nostra dixe-runt"—"A plague on the fellows who have said all our good things."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

"Two persons have taken the trouble \* \* \* The point we made—and the only one—was that he had to cross the river and take another road,"-Rich ond Dispatch, March 22d. Now, there! The point you made

was that the route referred to was not an all-rail route, because a river without a bridge had to be crossed. Is there an all-rail route from Richmond to New York? In this case, however, instead of crossing the river and taking another road it is necessary to take another road and cross the river. The difference is of great importance as to which comes first-the crossing the river or the taking another road.

Telegraph Wires Down.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] NEW YORK, March 22.—A raindeet-, and snow-storm has prostrated the telegraph wires in all directions, and transmission of dispatches is much delayed. Communication with the West is almost entirely cut off. cago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, Louisville, and Indianapolis are entirely cut off. South of Washington there is also temporary uspension of telegraphing. leet, and snow have fallen at Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Philadelphia.

A Murderer's Death-Sentence Com TEENTON, N. J., March 22.—The

Court of Pardons to-day commuted th sentence of Janitor Titus, who was to e hanged for the murder of Tilli-Smith, to imprisonment for life.



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